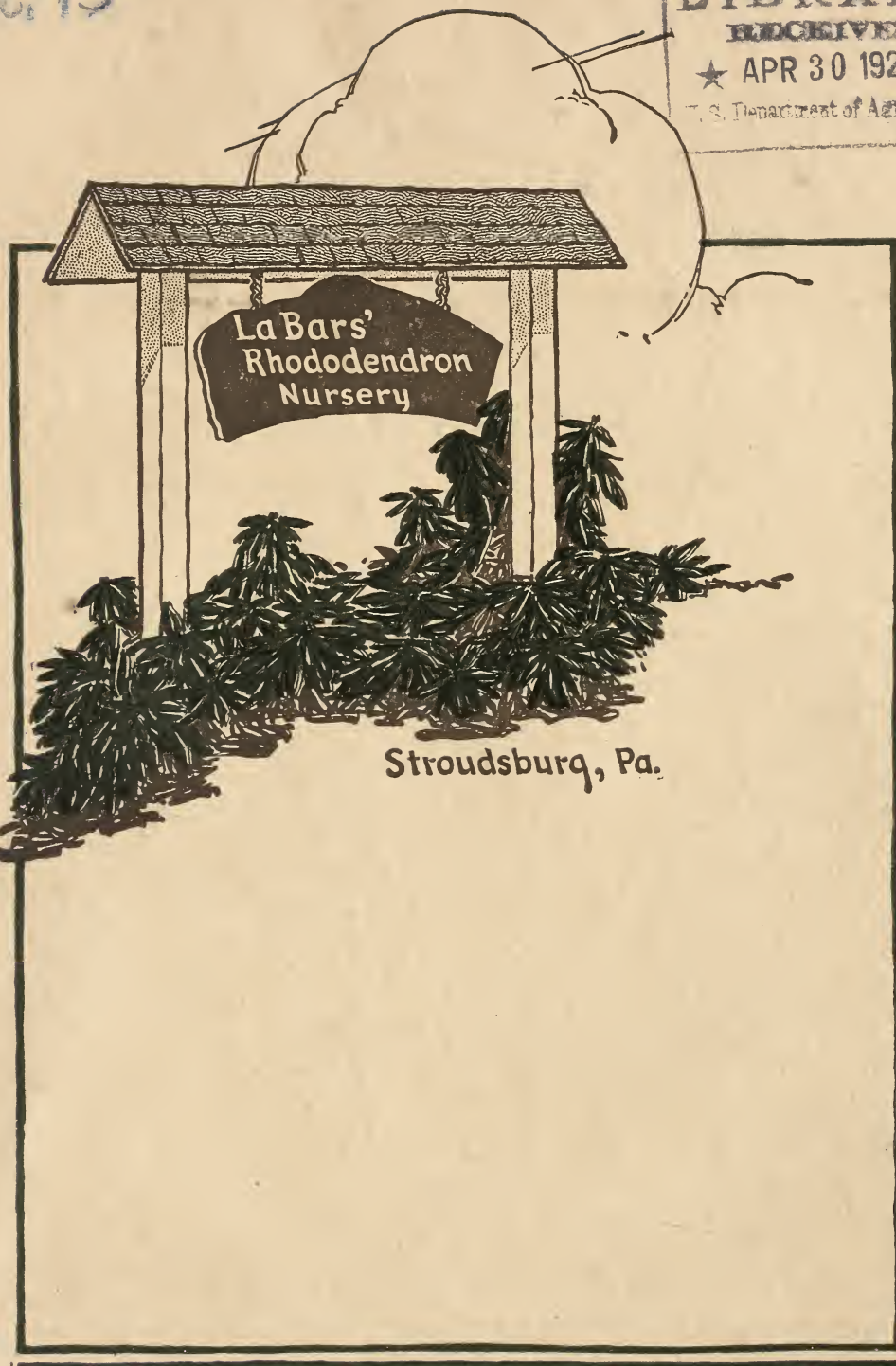
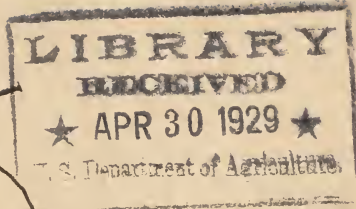


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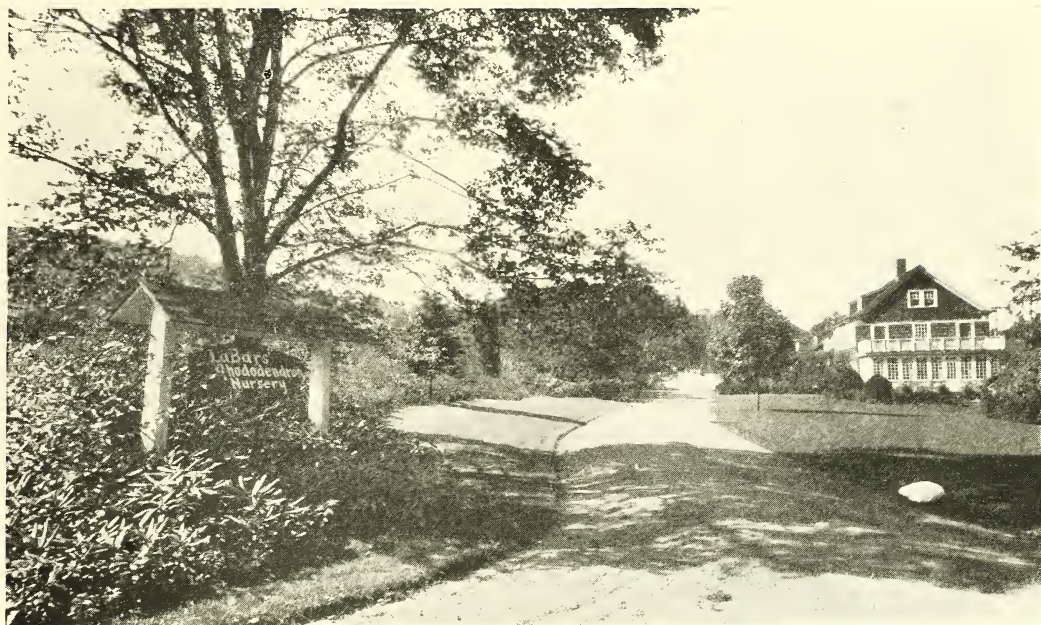
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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Stroudsburg, Pa.

1929



The East Entrance to the Nursery

FOREWORD



N presenting this 1929 edition of our catalog our old friends will notice many changes. Our planting areas have become more extensive since we began here in 1917, plants of larger sizes have developed which with the passing years have added to the beauty of our nursery. We take pardonable pride in presenting photographs, showing the manner and extent of our plantings.

As Builders of Beauty we believe it the duty of forward looking Nurserymen to set an example by the beautification of their grounds as an incentive to others and this we have done.

Our services are well established and our plants are so generally used on large estates and parks in the eastern United States as to need no comment here.

The subject matter in this edition remains practically the same as in the past, and is regarded by many as text pertaining to the native plants in which we specialize. We only wish we could get more planters to follow the suggestions offered, which are too often hurriedly passed over without consideration. We are for better Rhododendrons, with general success over a larger portion of the eastern United States, and are always at your service.

Very sincerely yours,

LA BARS' RHODODENDRON NURSERY
Incorporated 1926.



Woods filled with *R. Maximum* and transplanted collected *R. Catawbiense* and *R. Carolinianum*

Important General Information

Shipping Seasons. The frost is usually not out of the ground to permit of shipping prior to April 1st, and some seasons even later. We continue to ship until late June. Fall shipments commence about August 15th. It is essential that you stipulate whether your order is to be shipped by freight or express, giving us full data so that shipment can be expedited. Truck deliveries can be arranged, if desired, and are advantageous in reasonable distance, plants being received same day as dug.

Rates in lots of 10 to 100 of one variety 10% quantity discount; if 100 or more of one variety 10% additional quantity discount.

Packing is in addition at cost when sent less car load freight or express. No charge in car loads. No packing charge when sent by truck.

Important. After we receive the forwarding receipt from the transportation company, ownership passes to the purchaser, and goods travel at his risk. Claims for loss, damage, or delay occurring in transit should be made against the carrying company, and not unfairly against us. In event of such trouble, you should insist that the delivery agent state in writing on your paid transportation receipt, the condition of the shipment and you should file claim with the proper officer at once. If you will mail a copy of the claim to us at the same time we will assist in obtaining an early settlement, as we have a moral responsibility which we have no wish to avoid.

Complaints. We will not regard claims for shortage, or any kind of complaint, unless immediately notified on receipt of goods, affording us the opportunity to at once investigate.

Terms. Cash with order, except to those who establish their credit, when 30 day net accounts will be opened. Overdue accounts are subject to 6% interest.

Guarantee. Having no control over subsequent care we do not give any guarantee on the life of stock, and we will not replace without charge. However, we warrant all goods to be true to name, full count, large and healthy, and in good condition when shipped.

Collected Plants in carload lots. Your attention to Page 15 is requested. This type of material is less expensive, and fully suitable for many needs. The Transplanted collected stock on Page 12 is the same class of material in form, and we caution purchasers of this material not to expect nursery grown plants. Our observations concerning *R. carolinianum*, *R. catawbiense*, Azaleas, and *Pieris floribunda* as collected plants is equally applicable to Transplanted collected, and is called to your attention to prevent later misunderstanding.

Stock specially selected at the Nursery by the customer will receive special determination as to price. Prices in this catalog cancel all sales conditions and prices quoted previously.



A scene in our nurseries. Ideal *Rhododendron Maximum* conditions; the trees provide the filtered sunlight so essential to their best development

RHODODENDRONS, Azaleas and Kalmias (Mountain Laurel) are America's most beautiful native shrubs, whether in their original habitat, or when transferred and correctly used for ornamental purposes.

Your real concern is where can dependable plants be secured, at reasonable prices, with simple, comprehensive directions for their inexpensive planting, and later care, to become a source of continuous beauty and pleasure.

Our Nurseries are recognized as leading in the quality of plants, and in quantities from which we can supply carloads with no appreciable loss of material or diminution of quality.

Azalea and Kalmia are found from the swamps of Florida to the hills of Nova Scotia; Rhododendron sparingly in some mountain sections of Massachusetts, near Lake Erie in New York; in the pine barrens of New Jersey, and in the tobacco sections of North Carolina. Great thickets near the sea coast of Rhode Island rival the most luxuriant growths of the North Carolina mountains. They reach near perfection in the higher elevations of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains, due to abundant moisture and other favorable conditions. There are very considerable areas in this region in which they do not grow naturally,



Block of *R. Catawbiense* growing in sun, with *R. Maximum* planted as they should be in the protection of the woods.



Part of one mile scenic road extending from east end to west end of Nursery.
R. Maximum are happy in the woods.

due to lime in the soil, or other adverse causes. We have successful plantings, for pleased customers, in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and as far west and north as Michigan, Wisconsin and Quebec.

To secure the several varieties of *Rhododendrons* (5) and of the *Azaleas* (7), with their blooming period and diverse coloring extending from early May to late July, we must of necessity go where they are found, to the southern Appalachians. A pleasing characteristic of these native plants is the varied shades of color in one variety.

In North Carolina there are twenty named mountains higher than Mt. Washington, New Hampshire. From these mountains, with the rigors of winter quite as severe as in the extreme Northern States, many of these plants are secured.

This wide distribution conclusively indicates that they will withstand immoderate cold as well as semi-tropical conditions.

Rhododendron maximum require seclusion from sun and wind as is evidenced by the vast thickets of original growth in their habitat.

Broadleaf evergreens transpire through their leaves and during excessive cold, the leaves curl to reduce transpiration (see illustration) which leaves a smaller surface exposed to the winds and light and curtails evaporation to below the danger point. As the cold moderates, the leaf uncurls gradually and when exposed to the strong sun, this uncurling is too rapid and causes possible injury to the leaf structure. Excessive transpiration is induced to a greater degree if plants are placed where they are swept by strong winds. The reserve energy is prematurely used up and "winter kill" is the result.

We have yet to find an American *Rhododendron* in native environment that was killed by cold. "Winter-kill" is a drying out, as just indicated.

In summer, direct sunlight and strong winds produce an almost like effect, as the evaporation through the leaf (particularly *Rhododendron maximum*) cannot keep pace



In severe cold or in drought, the *Rhododendron* leaves curl lengthwise and droop, hanging perpendicularly, thereby reducing the exposure to sun and wind, lessening transpiration; it is their "safety first" device.



Partial view of blocks of *Rhododendron Catawbiense* and *R. Carolinianum* grown in sun at our Stroudsburg Nursery. We have over 350,000 of these plants in our several nurseries.

with the moisture supply through the leaf and stem from the roots, and as a result the leaf burns.

The roots of these plants grow very near the surface, seeking acidity and moisture. Acidity is the only needed fertilizer, and is in part derived from the fallen leaves and twigs of the forest. These form a mulch also, which keeps the roots moist and cool in summer, reduces the frozen root period by keeping the ground warm in early winter, and prevents the warm sun in March from heating the ground, which would induce a premature flow of sap.

Nature provides an adequate reserve of energy in the stems and leaves to carry the plants through the long winter when the roots are frozen. This reserve is sufficient for their requirements when in their habitat on the north side of hills and mountains, in loose, porous soil, with a covering of leaves, and among the rocks, trees and brush.

Broad leaf evergreens make their new leaves and growth in June. September is the beginning of the shedding period and there is no cause for alarm at that time when many of the lower leaves begin to turn yellow or red.

There are five (5) simple but absolutely necessary fundamental requirements for the successful growing of Rhododendrons, and the following observations and directions will enable anyone to supply proper conditions. Naturally it is required that the planter give them as nearly as possible the previously referred to environment and soil and planting care they will appreciate, avoiding the things to which they object.

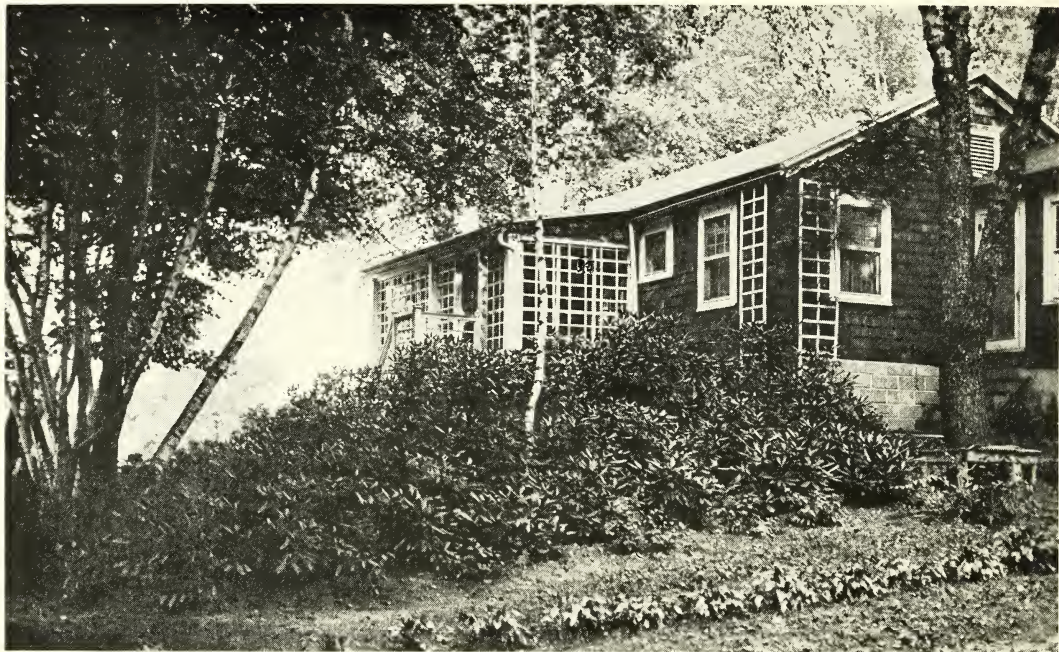
Location to Sun and Wind

As a general rule, do not plant *Rhododendron marimum* in strong sun and wind as they thrive best in shade or partial shade and seclusion. With certain favorable conditions for moisture this rule may be modified. *Rhododendron catawbiense* is not so exacting, and the two varieties of *R. carolinianum*, and the *R. minus* (true *Punctatum*) are even less so. *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, and *Kalmia* by reason of their small leaves, transpire less, and will succeed in sun and wind.

All broadleaf evergreens unduly exposed to adverse conditions of extreme sun and wind will produce leaves that will yearly diminish in size and incline to a sickly yellowish green, instead of the rich green common to these plants when under happy conditions. Azalea and High-Bush Blueberry welcome plenty of sunlight. In sections subjected to long arduous winters, we advise for exposed wind swept situations, wind-breaks of



One of two old fashioned flower gardens in the east entrance display grounds, partially surrounded with Old English Boxwood Hedge.



This planting about the residence of Mr. Harmon supports his conviction that Rhododendrons are always effective

boards, burlap, cornstalks, or some like material. It is not injury from the cold that is to be guarded against, but the transpiration induced by sun and wind.

Acidity vs. Lime Soil

We do not advocate expensive soil mixtures, except in unusual conditions. Raise the acidity by the use of peat moss, upland peat, old hardwood sawdust, or the addition of ground aluminum sulphate. At no time use bone-meal. Lime soil being hostile, it must be corrected, and the simplest and most inexpensive method is the use of ground aluminum sulphate, 1 to 3 pounds per square yard, sprinkled evenly over the surface, and allowed to leach into the soil. Use caution in the application of this material in mixed plantings, however, as some plants, particularly lilacs would suffer. The quantity of aluminum sulphate to be used depends on the lack of acidity, but one to two pounds added to any soil to a square yard of surface would be beneficial. The lime in the ground may be from unsuspected causes, as sometimes garden soil may have had an application of lime, or become impregnated by plaster from building operations, by irrigating with hard water, or from numerous other causes. Water containing lime should not be used in irrigating Rhododendrons or other plants of this family. If soft water is not readily available, use one-



Acres of *Pieris Floribunda*, 8 to 12 inches high

half pound of aluminum sulphate dissolved in 40 gallons of water to counteract the lime in the water.

Aluminum sulphate may be purchased from the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Superior Chemical Co., Joliet, Ill.

We will test your soil if you will send us a 2-ounce sample, and make a report, with no charge or obligation to you.

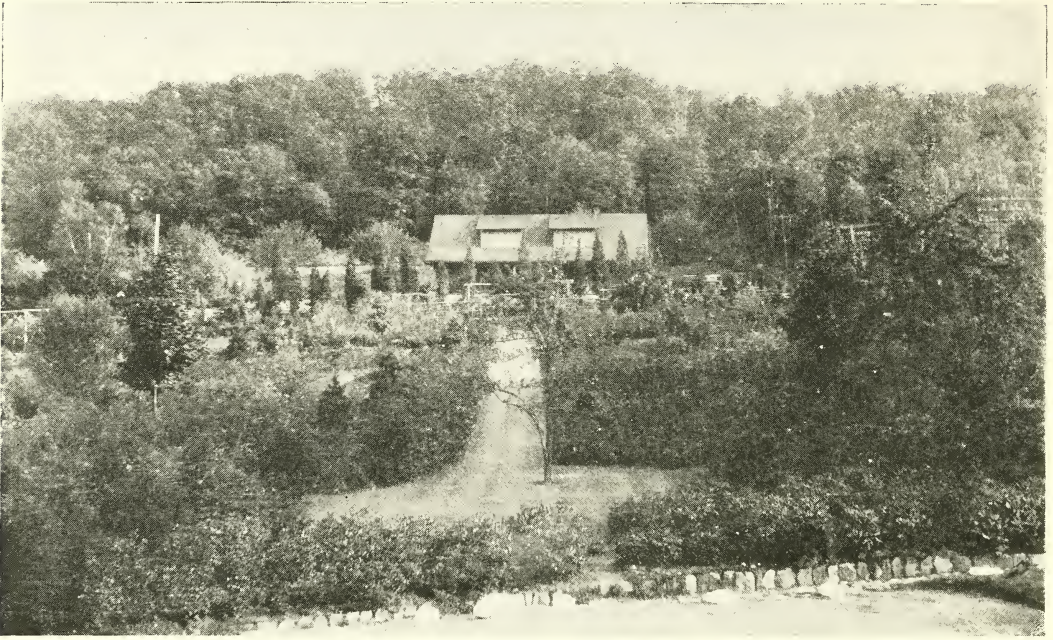
Drainage It has been our observation as collectors that all these plants thrive in what is considered the poorest soil, provided they have drainage at the roots, and that the soil is acid. The importance of these two underlying fundamentals cannot be too strongly stressed, as upon these conditions depends the successful growing of Rhododendrons. The addition to the soil of peat moss or an acid humus is very beneficial, of course. They thrive in gravel, shale, rocks, sandy loam, and swampy places. When found in swamps and low places, the roots are elevated above the water-line with free and adequate drainage. Your conditions are probably correct, but a simple method whereby you can ascertain whether your soil has proper drainage is to excavate 1½ feet deep, fill the hole with water, and if it fails to disappear in a reasonable time, some remedy is necessary.

If you require better drainage, we can lay down no fixed rule for its provision, since varying situations or conditions require individual determination. The roots of these plants grow near the top of the ground, the largest not being over a foot deep, and some but 6 inches, or even less. We can only advise in a general way that the excavation need be but 1½ to 2½ feet deep, with one-third of the depth filled with stone, the remainder with earth, and that a tile drain be laid from a little below the top of the stone, to carry off the surplus water.

Planting and Care The ideal season for planting this family of plants is from the time the frost is out of the ground in the spring until new growth starts; again in the fall after the new growth has hardened, usually beginning in late August, for a period of six weeks to two months. We would not



A successful foundation planting of LaBars' nursery-grown Rhododendrons in lime soil. Residence of Paul C. Martin, Esq., Springfield, Ohio.



THE EAST ENTRANCE DISPLAY GROUNDS

View from Nursery office over the semi-formal old fashioned gardens. Packing shed in distance. Rhododendron, Azalea, Cedars and other native plants used almost exclusively.

advise planting in the late fall, say within a month of the time winter closes in, unless it be done by an experienced plantsman. These suggestions are for sections north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

As soon as the plants are received, unpack and water them, but as they may be tender from several days' confinement, do not expose them at once unnecessarily to the full sun and wind, which might cause burning.

The future success or failure of the plants depends on the soil and drainage, and the manner of planting is given briefly, bearing in mind prior observations, so painstakingly set forth.

1. Deep porous soil, with good drainage, is essential, as water must not stagnate and make sour ground. Incorporate 25% to 35% of peat moss, old sawdust, or leaf mold, if obtainable.



An arbor enclosed garden with beds of *Azalea Vascyi* edged with *Leioophyllum Burifolium*, in the east entrance display grounds.

2. Do not plant so near buildings that rainfall cannot reach them; nor too close to soft maple, hemlock, spruce or other trees whose roots come near the surface, absorbing the moisture. Avoid manure, unless it be well-rotted cow-dung, otherwise the roots may be burned.

3. Plant to the same depth as ball of earth shows, as these plants are surface feeders. Press soil firmly, but be careful not to pack it, or press too hard, as by so doing the fibrous roots may be torn from the main stems. Avoid air-pockets under the plant. Do not "hill" around them, but rather leave a shallow pocket to retain the water until it can soak away.

4. Mulch to keep surface cool in summer, warm in winter, and to retain moisture.

5. Water abundantly when first planted, and whenever the ground approaches dryness.

6. Do not hoe, but pull the weeds.

Properly planted, as herein outlined, Rhododendrons require less attention than many other shrubs. None of them require coddling. Failures are frequently attributed to the plants, but they are more likely caused by one of the mistakes it is the purpose of this booklet to point out.



R. Maximum 1 to 3 feet, growing in partial shade. Ideal condition for this variety, but others succeed in the sun.

Mulch All the above-mentioned plants must at all times be mulched with dead leaves or old sawdust (preferably hardwood) peat moss or some vegetable matter, using, if necessary, oats, rye, wheat, or buckwheat straw. If you object to leaves on account of the untidy appearance, and your ground surface is flat, old hardwood sawdust is an ideal mulch. The important thing is mulch, and mulch aplenty, all year around. If this mulch, for any reason, packs and prevents the passing of air to the soil, which would make the soil sour, it should be shaken up, but the soil itself should not be so disturbed. Refrain from using fresh stable manure. Also, avoid using fresh mown grass as a mulch until it has dried out.

Watering It is our desire to emphasize the positive importance of moisture, and that the roots should never be allowed to become dry. Water in the fall is as necessary as at any other time, so that the plants may store up the required energy to carry them through the long winter, when the roots are frozen, and the transpiration demands are increased by reason of the absence of leaves on the protecting trees, permitting more light and wind to reach them. "Hilling" earth around

the stems of the plants sheds water away from the roots, and this should not be permitted. Neither should the roots be buried deeply. A shallow, basin-like depression should be left around the stems to hold the water until it can soak away. Please read "Drainage."



Block of specimen Carolina Hemlock 4' to 7' high.

Pruning Pinch off the flower clusters as they wither, to conserve the plant strength, and to prevent it from being expended in the development and ripening of the useless seed-pods, thus diverting this energy into the produc-

tion of bloom for the following year. We do not advise pruning of *Rhododendron maximum* or *R. catawbiense*, but it can be done if understood. We would not venture to lay down rules for such pruning, however, as local conditions would govern the requirements. The terminal buds can be pinched out to cause the plant to branch sideways and thicken. This can be done also to the three other varieties of *Rhododendron*, and to *Azaleas* and *Leucothoe*, and these can be pruned when necessary.



Thousands of *R. Carolinianum* and *R. Catawbiense*, 12 to 30 inches in height under ideal growing conditions.

Insects About the only enemy of this family is the "lace bug," a gauzy winged, small, delicate insect that clusters on the under side of the leaf, from which it sucks the plant-sap, causing brown patches that disfigure the upper surface. If placed in correct location and right conditions are maintained, it is not likely that the plants will be bothered with this pest. If affected, give the plant more moisture, adequate acidity, shade or shelter, and as it becomes more healthy the infestation will disappear. However, if you wish to hasten the result, to lessen the drain on the recuperating plant, we recommend the following spray treatment:

One gallon of Sunoco Spray Oil to 50 gallons of water, to which add one-half pint of Black-Leaf 40. Apply when the bud cluster begins to open. Repeat about the middle of August. Use plenty of power so as to produce a fine misty spray and cover the under side of the leaves thoroughly.



Secluded glen with hundreds of 5 to 12 foot specimen and super specimen *R. Maximum*. Note bushiness of those in foreground.



A glimpse of the grounds showing *Rhododendron Maximum* plantings as far as the eye can see.
Picturesque at any time.

As specialists we give full attention to the species previously discussed, and know that we have the quality and quantity, and also the organization to serve you honestly and well.

Important in connection with the prices on the succeeding pages, we emphasize that the prices are for "Clumps". This word "Clumps" has special significance and a comparison of catalog prices frequently means nothing unless the distinction between seedling plants and clumps is fully presented.

We have hundreds of plants priced at 60% of clumps.



Glen leading to Truslow spring, planted with *R. Maximum*

Price-List of Standard Nursery-Grown Stock
(Specimen quality add 50%)

EVERGREEN

Packing charges of less than car load shipment at cost. Clumps, not single stem plants.

V A R I E T I E S			12-15	15-18	18-24	2-2½	2½-3	3-3½	3½-4	4-5	5-6
			Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Rhododendron maximum,*	White, light pink.	July	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$10.00
R. catawbiense	Reddish purple	Late May	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.25	6.75	8.25	10.00		
R. carolinianum	Light rose, pink	Early May	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.00	10.00		
R. carolinianum album	White, blush-pink	Early May	3.00	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50		
R. minus (true Punctatum)	Deep pink	Early July	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.00			
Kalmia latifolia	White, pink	May	2.25	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75				
K. angustifolia	Deep pink	May	1.75	2.25	2.50						
Leucothoe catesbaei	White	Early May	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.25					
Pieris floribunda	White (spread)	Late April	3.25	4.00	5.00						
Leiophyllum buxifolium.	White-pink.	May.	5 to 7 inches high, 40- to 50-sq. in. top spread, \$1.75; 60- to 100-sq. in. top spread, \$2.50.								

* Rhododendron maximum, 6 to 7 ft., \$14.00; 7 to 8 ft., \$20.00. Prices of larger plants on application.

DECIDUOUS

Packing charges of less than car load shipment at cost. Clumps, not single stem plants.

V A R I E T I E S			12-15	15-18	18-24	2-2½	2½-3	3-3½	3½-4	4-5	5-6
			Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Azalea arborescens	White	June	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00			
A. calendulacea	Brick-red, orange	Late May	2.25	2.75	3.25	4.00	5.00	6.00	\$7.00	\$8.50	
A. vaseyi	Delicate pink	May	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.50					
A. nudiflora	White, pink	Early May	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.00	7.00	\$8.50
A. rosea (canescens)	Deep pink	Late May	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.50
A. viscosa	White, light pink	July	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.50
A. canadense (Rhodora)	Purplish rose	Late April	1.75	2.00	2.25						
Vaccinium corymbosum	White	May	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.00	

Price-List of Standard Transplanted Collected Stock
(Specimen quality add 50%)

The collecting fields of The Virginias and North Carolina are too far removed to satisfactorily permit of less than carload shipment in most instances. To meet that condition, we quote on transplanted collected stock that has been at Stroudsburg for one or more growing seasons. From such we select those that qualify for your order.

Packing charges of less than car load shipment at cost. Clumps, not single stem plants.

V A R I E T I E S			1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8
			Ins.	Ins.	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Rhododendron maximum	White, light pink	July	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$12.00
R. catawbiense	Reddish purple	Late May	2.75	4.00	5.75	7.00	10.00	13.00	18.00
R. carolinianum	Light rose	Early May	2.50	3.75	5.25	6.50	10.00		
R. carolinianum album	White, blush-pink	Early May	2.25	3.25	4.50	5.50			
R. minus	Deep pink	July	2.25	3.25	4.50	5.50			
Kalmia latifolia	White, pink	Late May	1.75	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00		
Leucothoe catesbaei	White	Early May	1.30	2.00	3.00				
Pieris floribunda	White	Late April	2.50	3.50	5.50				
Azalea calendulacea	Brick-red, orange	Late May		2.25	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.50
A. nudiflora	White, pink	Early May		2.00	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.50	
A. rosea (canescens)	Deep pink	Late May		2.00	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.50
A. viscosa	White, light pink	July		2.00	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.50
A. canadense	Purplish rose	Late April	1.50	1.80					
Vaccinium corymbosum	White	May		2.00	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.50

In lots of 10 to 100 of one variety discount 10%.
In lots of 100 or more of one variety discount 10% additional.
Specimen quality 50% above standard quality prices.
Packing at cost in less car load lots. No charge carload lots or by truck.

In addition to the plants listed on the opposite page, we have in all the varieties exceptionally fine super-specimens of large size; for instance,

Rhododendron Maximum.....	to 14 feet in height
Rhododendron Catawbiense.....	4 to 8 feet in height
Pieris Floribunda	30 inches high, same spread
Azalea Arborescens.....	4 to 8 feet in height
Azalea Calendulacea.....	4 to 8 feet in height
Azalea Vaseyi.....	4 to 9 feet in height
Azalea Viscosa.....	4 to 8 feet in height
Azalea Rosea.....	4 to 8 feet in height
Azalea Nudiflora.....	4 to 7 feet in height
Vaccinium Corymbosum.....	4 to 8 feet in height

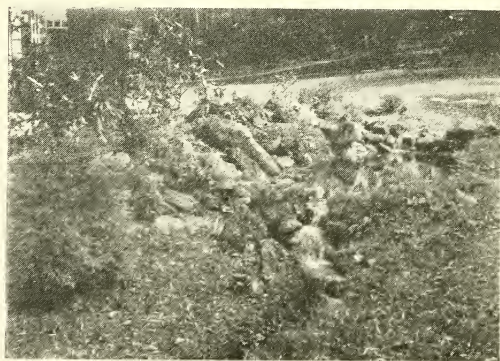
These plants should be seen to fully realize their beauty and effectiveness.

Also several thousand

Named Grafted Hybrid Rhododendrons.....	15 in. to 2½ ft. in height
Seedling Hybrid Rhododendrons.....	18 in. to 3½ ft. in height

Also we are adding a miscellaneous lot of the better evergreens and trees, and now have a limited quantity of the following for sale.

Carolina Hemlock (Specimen)	2 to 7 feet in height
Canadian Hemlock	2 to 7 feet in height
Pfitzer's Juniper	15 inches to 3 feet in height
Taxus in variety	10 inches to 2½ feet in height
Norway Spruce (Specimen)	3 to 6 feet in height
Douglas Fir (Specimen)	2 to 5 feet in height
Chinese Columnar Juniper	2 to 5 feet in height
Greek Juniper	15 inches to 2½ feet in height
Colorado Spruce	2 to 7 feet in height
Mugho Pine (Specimen)	18 inches to 3 feet spread
White Dogwood (Specimen)	4 to 9 feet in height
Sourwood	2 to 7 feet in height
Sugar Maple	1½ inch to 3 inch caliper



Rock treatment of stream and pool at our Farm House using *Leiophyllum Buxifolium*, *Leucothoe Catesbaei* and Rhododendrons

A good general line of other evergreens, flowering shrubs, and ornamental trees are carried in stock.

All these plants are of particularly fine quality, and we invite your personal inspection of them, or written quotations will be gladly made upon request.



1

2

3

Shipping

The method and care used in baling plants for shipment is illustrated above.

1. A *Rhododendron maximum* 4 feet high, with about same spread, fresh dug from the nursery—weight about 40 to 50 pounds.

2. Roots covered with wet moss and securely bound with burlap; the plant is tied to a stick for protection.

3. The top is encased to prevent damage to the stems and leaves. Smaller plants go boxed, and the transportation cost when packed in this way is less than when baled.

The following list of key places in various states can be used in estimating the approximate cost of the freight or express charge from Stroudsburg, Pa. Rates are in cents per 100 pounds.

	Carloads	Less Carloads		Express
		Boxed	Baled	
Birmingham, Ala.	\$1.28	\$1.49	\$1.68	\$4.71
Hartford, Conn. ....	.38	.53½	.72½	1.80
Washington, D. C. ....	.38	.55	.76½	1.80
Atlanta, Ga.	1.22	1.42½	1.65½	4.30
Peoria, Ills. ....	.70½	1.11½	1.50	3.53
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	.59½	.93½	1.26	3.11
Louisville, Ky. ....	.64	1.00½	1.36	3.33
Baltimore, Md. ....	.32	.48	.66½	1.45
Brookline, Mass. ....	.38	.53½	.72½	2.14
Detroit, Mich. ....	.49½	.77½	1.05	3.11
Red Bank, N. J. ....	.34	.48	.66½	1.25
Patchogue, N. Y. ....	.35	.46½	.60	1.59
Rochester, N. Y. ....	.34	.48	.66½	2.14
White Plains, N. Y. ....	.38	.53½	.72½	1.59
Charlotte, N. C. ....	.88	1.08	1.28	3.19
Cleveland, Ohio ....	.45	.70	.95	2.42
Columbus, Ohio ....	.49½	.77½	1.05	2.70
East Liberty, Pa. ....	.37½	.58	.79	2.14
Harrisburg, Pa. ....	.32	.48	.66½	1.45
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.28½	.39	.55½	1.25
Providence, R. I. ....	.38	.53½	.72½	1.94
Richmond, Va. ....	.47	.62½	.86½	2.14
Wheeling, W. Va. ....	.37½	.58	.79	2.28



Truck deliveries at moderate rates in radius 100 miles.

Collecting of Native Rhododendron, Kalmia and Azalea

We have specialized in collecting these plants for twenty-six years, and ship this grade in carloads from the mountains of The Virginias and North Carolina, direct to an extensive and desirable patronage among leading ornamental nurseries, landscape architects, private estate owners, parks and cemeteries.

This class of work we are keen for, as, taken in conjunction with the collecting of seedlings, roots and plants for propagating at our nursery, it requires and permits the maintenance of large and highly efficient organizations all the year 'round. We have thousands of acres under contract to collect from. We and our men are trained to select the proper quality of soil that is right to dig from; we know how to dig and care for the plants, as well as how to pack for transit to the planter, so that they will be found in good condition on arrival.

Collected plants are new growth on old roots from burnt-over areas, and due to overcrowding by underbrush and a tendency to reach for light, the top growth may be more or less thin. In Azaleas, *Rhododendron minus*, *R. carolinianum*, and *Pieris floribunda*, this is more pronounced. When the smaller sizes in the varieties just mentioned are desired, we advise nursery grown plants.

Collected plants in standard grade are fully suitable for the naturalistic effects that are usually achieved by massing or grouping. For formal effects or foundation plantings specimens in this grade, or nursery grown plants are more desirable.

All the varieties are not native to the same section, and the following table shows kinds that can be sent in one car from the several collecting fields.

From North Carolina

Rhododendron maximum
Rhododendron catawbiense
Rhododendron carolinianum
Kalmia latifolia
Azalea calendulacea
Azalea arborescens
Azalea nudiflora
Leiophyllum buxifolium

From The Virginias

Rhododendron maximum
Kalmia latifolia
Azalea calendulacea
Azalea nudiflora
Azalea rosea
Azalea arborescens
Pieris floribunda

From Pennsylvania

Kalmia latifolia
Azalea angustifolia
Azalea nudiflora
Azalea rosea
Rhodora canadense
Vaccinium



In the "Glen" only a few steps from our office
 The Path and Cascades.



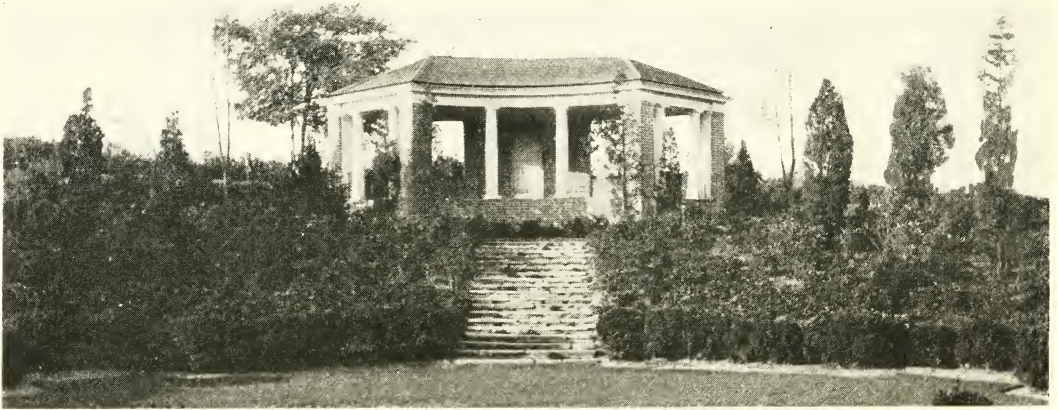
The Boxwood hedge, the vine hung porch, the foundation plantings of the Nursery office and adjacent home of W. H. Dreher.

We frequently send in the same car, shipments for several persons who have clubbed together to buy collected stock. The difference in freight alone, as between carload and less than carload rates is considerable on this class of material, which, together with difference in cost of carload as against less than carload,—15%,—effects a substantial saving for them.

We will be glad to give information as to prices, approximate number that can go in a car, freight cost, etc., regarding this class of our output, if you will give us some idea of what you have in mind.

The collector is sometimes criticized unduly, it being alleged that his activities would ultimately mean the extinction of these plants. Not one-half of one per cent. of the diminution can be rightly charged to the collector, but rather to the indifference of the timber cutter and to forest fires.

The discriminating collector is satisfied only with plants that meet particular specifications, both as to quality and soil, and as a result his toll is only one of ten under the best conditions.



The West Entrance Display Grounds

Above:—The overlook pavilion in the formal garden. *R. Carolinianum* planted on banks.
Below:—Looking from the Pavilion along the Mirror Pool Path to the Nursery in the valley and hills beyond. Native plants and Boxwood used almost exclusively.

Designed by C. Nelles Watson.

Branch Nurseries

North Carolina

In addition to our Stroudsburg nursery, we own adjacent to state route 181 at Jonas Ridge, Burke County, North Carolina, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, 600 acres of the most luxuriant growths of native Rhododendrons.



Packing shed at the entrance North Carolina Nursery with men preparing plants for carload shipments.

We also began planting there four years ago, and now have 60 acres with 400,000 plants, native in that region, under cultivation. These plants will be shipped direct to purchasers, or will be later transplanted to our Stroudsburg Nursery.

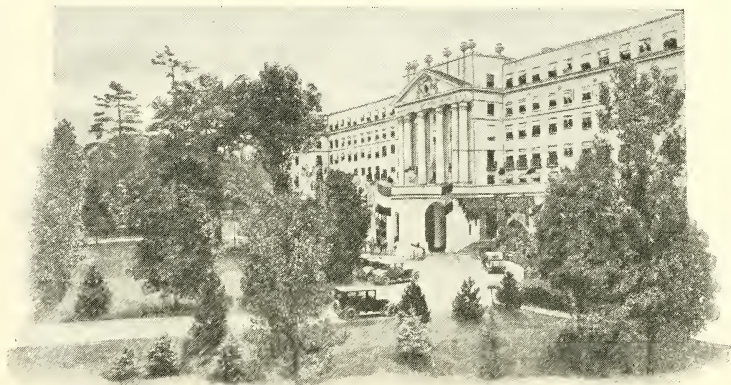
West Virginia

La Bars' Rhododendron Nursery of West Virginia, located at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, is an infant, but the planting of 100 acres of land with the varieties native to that region of the Allegheny Mountains is now actively under way.



Bark covered home of our North Carolina Representative, surrounded by Rhododendron, Kalmia and White Pine.

Display planting on the Midland Trail almost opposite the Greenbrier Hotel on land owned by them. Visitors to this famous resort are invited to inspect our stock. Mr. Chas. W. Dobyns, who has personal charge, will gladly give information and show proper methods of planting and care.



Our display grounds are almost opposite entrance to the famous Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.



Main entrance, and front of area south of avenue dividing plantation, showing some larger Boxwood and office building, with Boxwood also in the background.

The Old English Boxwood Company

NURSERIES AT COCKEYSVILLE, MARYLAND.

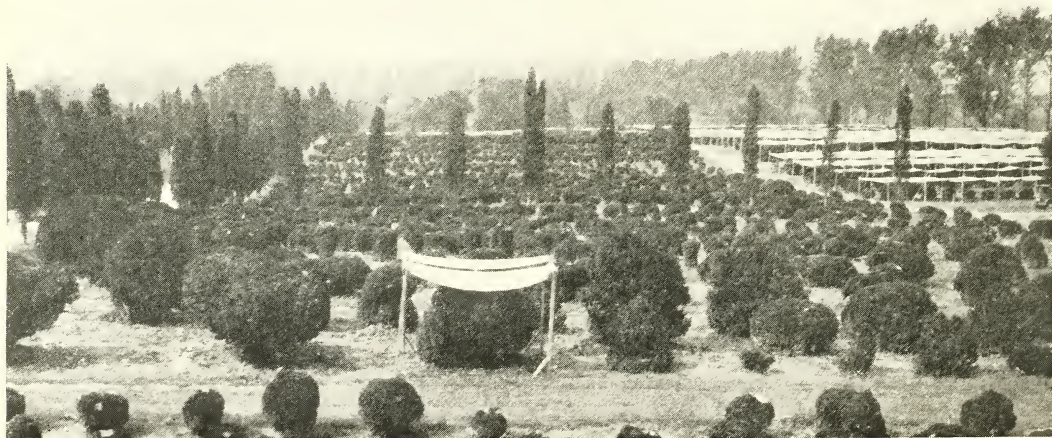
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AT TOWSON NURSERIES, TOWSON, MD

W. FRAZIER HARRISON, President
W. K. LA BAR, Vice-President
W. B. GARRETT, Treasurer
C. WARNER PRICE, Secretary
WM. C. PRICE, General Manager

ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc.
LA BARS' RHODODENDRON NURSERY, Inc.
TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.

OWNERS

We invite all who are interested in old English Boxwood (*Buxus suffruticosa*) to visit the plantation at Cockeysville, Maryland, and inspect this amazing collection of about 6,000 individual plants of all sizes and shapes. You will surely find among them some that will fully suit your personal preference.



Area north of avenue through plantation giving partial view of the 6000 specimen Boxwood, all sizes and shapes, comprising the largest collection ever assembled at any one place.



A *Rhododendron Catawbiense* produced in our nursery, which annually has three to five hundred blooms. This variety stands the sun, is a profuse bloomer, and is a parent plant of many of the Hardy Hybrids.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendron maximum. Rosebay. A magnificent plant attaining great height and breadth with age; the best by far for mass effects. The beautiful, luxuriant, dark green leaves are narrow-oblong in shape, 6 to 12 inches long. Light pink or white flowers are born profusely in large clusters in July. Habitat, Georgia to New England and New York.

Rhododendron catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron. One of the most beautiful of our hardy, native flowering shrubs. Reddish purple flowers, 1½ inches across, borne in large trusses, in late May. The bright green foliage is glaucous beneath and clusters at the end of the branches. Not so abundantly leafed as *R. maximum*. Thrives in sun and shade. Habitat, the highest, coldest peaks of the Alleghenies, and Blue Ridge, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. *R. catawbiense compacta* is purely a *catawbiense* dwarfed by reason of sun and wind exposure, and poor soil and results being unsatisfactory its sale has been abandoned by us.

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. The most beautiful



Specimen quality chump of *R. Catawbiense*, 18-to-24-inch size; shipping weight, 20 pounds. The large ball insures growth and the many stems abundant blooms.

See Price Lists on Page 12



Rhododendron Carolinianum Album. One of the most profuse-blooming American shrubs.

American Rhododendron. In early May, light rose-pink, funnel-shaped flowers, 1 inch across, are borne in great confusion in five-to ten-flowered clusters. The foliage is rich dark green, rusty on the underside and thick set, which, with the deep red stems of the new growth, produces a very handsome effect. Prefers sunny situations but thrives in shaded or exposed locations. Habitat, the high Blue Ridge Mountain cliffs of North Carolina.

Rhododendron carolinianum album. White Carolina Rhododendron. The most profuse-blooming native American shrub. Just before the pink type blooms, this white form is a mass of the most beautiful white flowers imaginable, some of which are delicately suffused with blush-pink. Heretofore available in extremely limited quantities of collected plants only. We are offering shapely, nursery-grown plants that at first glance indicate their true worth and beauty. The White Carolina Rhododendron is bound to become as popular an outdoor plant as the Indian Azalea was a greenhouse plant before the plant embargo shut it out.

Rhododendron minus (true *Punctatum*). Piedmont Rhododendron. A rapid grower not forming such compact plants

Rhododendron Carolinianum

Rose-pink flowers in Early May.



as the others, but very attractive. Many dark rose to deep pink flowers are produced in early July. The foliage is similar to the Carolina Rhododendron but slightly larger. The stems of the new wood are maroon-red, an attractive feature. Will stand shearing. Habitat, the North Carolina Mountains.

Other Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. One of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation, and, by liberal use, the most enchanting effects can be produced. In late



Rhododendron Minus (true *Punctatum*), showing type of specimen plant. Good ball with many fibrous roots and an abundance of stems. Size 2 to 2½ feet; shipping weight 40 pounds.

See Price Lists on Page 12

May and early June it is literally covered with pure white to pink wheel-shaped flowers. The glossy, dark green foliage lighter beneath, is attractive at all seasons. Habitat, Florida to Nova Scotia.

Kalmia angustifolia. Lambkill. Similar to the above, but growing only 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage but very deep rose flowers in May. Habitat, Hudson Bay to Georgia.

Leucothoe catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. One of the most graceful evergreen shrubs. The dark, shiny green foliage is evenly disposed on gracefully arching branches from which are pendent many densely packed racemes of bell-shaped, white flowers, early in May. The foliage turns a beautiful bronze in the fall when



A 12 to 15-inch *Leucothoe Catesbæi*; weight 3 pounds. A graceful shrub that has beautiful bronzy foliage all winter.

exposed to the sun, making it an attractive winter decorative plant. A most desirable under-shrub, preferring shade or partial shade, but will succeed in sunny situations provided there is plenty of moisture available. Habitat, mountains of North Carolina.

Pieris floribunda (*Andromeda floribunda*). Mountain Andromeda. The rarest and one of the most desirable American evergreens. Low, compact plants, with shiny dark green foliage that is surmounted in late April with dense, pyramidal spikes of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. The flower-buds appear in early fall, giving the appearance of bloom



Pieris Floribunda. Rare, but one of the most desirable native evergreens: glossy dark green foliage, with pyramids of white flowers in late April.

throughout the winter. Habitat, Allegheny Mountains, The Virginias.

Leiophyllum buxifolium. Box Sand Myrtle. A most desirable dwarf evergreen shrub for ground-covers, edging, window-boxes, and rockeries. The foliage is similar to, but smaller than, boxwood. Dense corymbs of white flowers are so



Box Sand Myrtle (*Leiophyllum Buxifolium*). A boxwood-like plant that bears many clusters of white flowers in May. Most desirable as a ground-cover; thrives in porch-boxes, rockeries, and similar places.

abundantly borne in May as to almost hide the foliage. Habitat, pine barrens and mountains in New Jersey to Florida.

Our Native Azaleas

Azalea arborescens (*R. arborescens*). Sweet Azalea. Exceedingly spicy and fragrant white flowers borne in June after the foliage, which in late autumn turns to a beautiful, striking shade of red, orange and bronze. Habitat, southern Alleghany Mountains.

Azalea rosea (formerly confused with *R. canescens*). Downy Pinxter Bloom. The most beautiful of all the rose-colored or pink-flowered Azaleas, and rare in cultivation. The beautiful rose-tinted flowers open in late May, after the leaves begin to unfold, and are more fragrant than *A. viscosa*. Makes formal, symmetrical plants. The foliage assumes beautiful red and yellow tones in the fall. Habitat, New England to Virginia.

Azalea calendulacea (*R. calendulacea*). Flame Azalea. Of all the Azaleas



Azalea Rosca, 2 to 2½ feet; weight 40 pounds. A fair sample of the specimen-grade Azalea. These many-stemmed plants are better than those ever offered before.

hardy in the North, none equals this one in beauty. The colorful, 2-inch, nearly scentless flowers are contrasted with the well-grown leaves, making it superior to all the others, with the possible exception of *Vaseyi* which blooms before the leaves appear. The color varies from yellow-red to orange-red, flame-red, and cream. Fall foliage shades of red, yellow, and bronze. Habitat, North Carolina and The Virginias.

Azalea vaseyi (*R. vaseyi*). Pink Shell Azalea. A most brilliant and attractive Azalea. A profusion of delicate pink flowers are borne in early May before the foliage appears. Deep rich tones of vinous red and crimson are assumed by the foliage in the fall. Habitat, highest peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. Rare.

Azalea viscosa (*R. viscosum*). Swamp Azalea. The latest Azalea to bloom. The fragrant white or delicate light pink flowers appear in July. The shiny green foliage turns to bronze in the fall, and is the last Azalea to lose its leaves. Habitat, the Atlantic States.

Azalea nudiflora (*R. nudiflorum*). Pinxter Bloom. The fragrant, rose-pink or white flowers open in great numbers before or with the unfolding leaves, a few days before *A. rosca*. It is a very attractive species, sharing the glory of the garden with *A. rosca*. Fall foliage very attractive shades of orange and bronze. Habitat, the Atlantic States.

Azalea canadense (*Rhodora canadense*). *Rhodora*. The first American Azalea to bloom, opening late in April. The 1½-inch purple flowers are borne in clusters, before the foliage appears. Habitat, Newfoundland to Pennsylvania and New York. In the northern part of this territory large areas of swampy land are turned to sheets of magnificent color in spring by the *Rhodora*.



High Bush Blueberries have drooping clusters of white flowers in May, blue-black berries in August, the most brilliant scarlet fall foliage, and beautiful winter effects from the red and green twigs.

Vaccinium corymbosum **HIGH-BUSH BLUEBERRY**

One of the best decorative shrubs for the North. Beautiful, white, bell-shaped flowers in drooping clusters in May, followed in August by an abundance of edible, blue-black fruits. In the fall the brilliant scarlet foliage is unsurpassed by that of any other shrub, while the red and green twigs brighten the garden in winter when colors are scarce. Habitat, northeast North America.

We cannot make this catalog a treatise covering all phases of development of these plants. Our desire is to give accurate information secured by 26 years of work among these plants to assist in making successful plantings over a wide range of territory. Our efforts are solely and unselfishly in the interest of these native American plants. We are interested in their success, despite their source, and we realize that every success is an advertisement and every failure a stumbling-block

in the path of appreciation and increased use. We supply freshly dug plants of proper quality that will grow if given a proper chance, which is afforded if you will follow the suggestions that suit your immediate situation and location. If you have heretofore failed with these plants, we ask that you withhold your final judgment until you have tried our stock, planted with regard to suggestions of this catalogue.



Rhododendron in more or less formal landscaping on grounds of Mr. H. Fletcher Brown, Wilmington, Del. Charles Wellford Leavitt & Son, Landscape Architects, New York, N. Y.; Roman Landscape Contracting Co., planters, New York, N. Y.



One of our driveways, along which are planted Rhododendrons by the thousands.

How to Reach Our Nursery

You are cordially invited to visit the nursery before placing your order. Our nursery of 133 acres is ideally located on a northern slope on the outskirts of Stroudsburg and but one mile from the business center. Here the various Rhododendrons and other plants are arranged in the environment best suited to them, with the whole general effect and beauty greatly enhanced by numerous white birches interposed here and there as a contrast to their evergreen foliage and by informal and formal landscaping.

Stroudsburg is the center of the Pocono Mountain and Delaware Water Gap (see illustration below) resort section, and is two hours from New York by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and three and one-half hours from Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is on the "Lackawanna Trail," the main highway from Philadelphia and Easton to Scranton, and but a scant half mile from our East entrance. Consult the Blue Book for excellent motor routes. A welcome awaits you.

W. K. LA BAR
F. S. LA BAR
R. HARMON
W. H. DREHER

LA BARS' RHODODENDRON NURSERY
Stroudsburg, Pa.



DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENNSYLVANIA
 10 Minutes Drive from Our Nursery

La Bars'
Rhododendron Nursery
STROUDSBURG, PA.



EASTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN